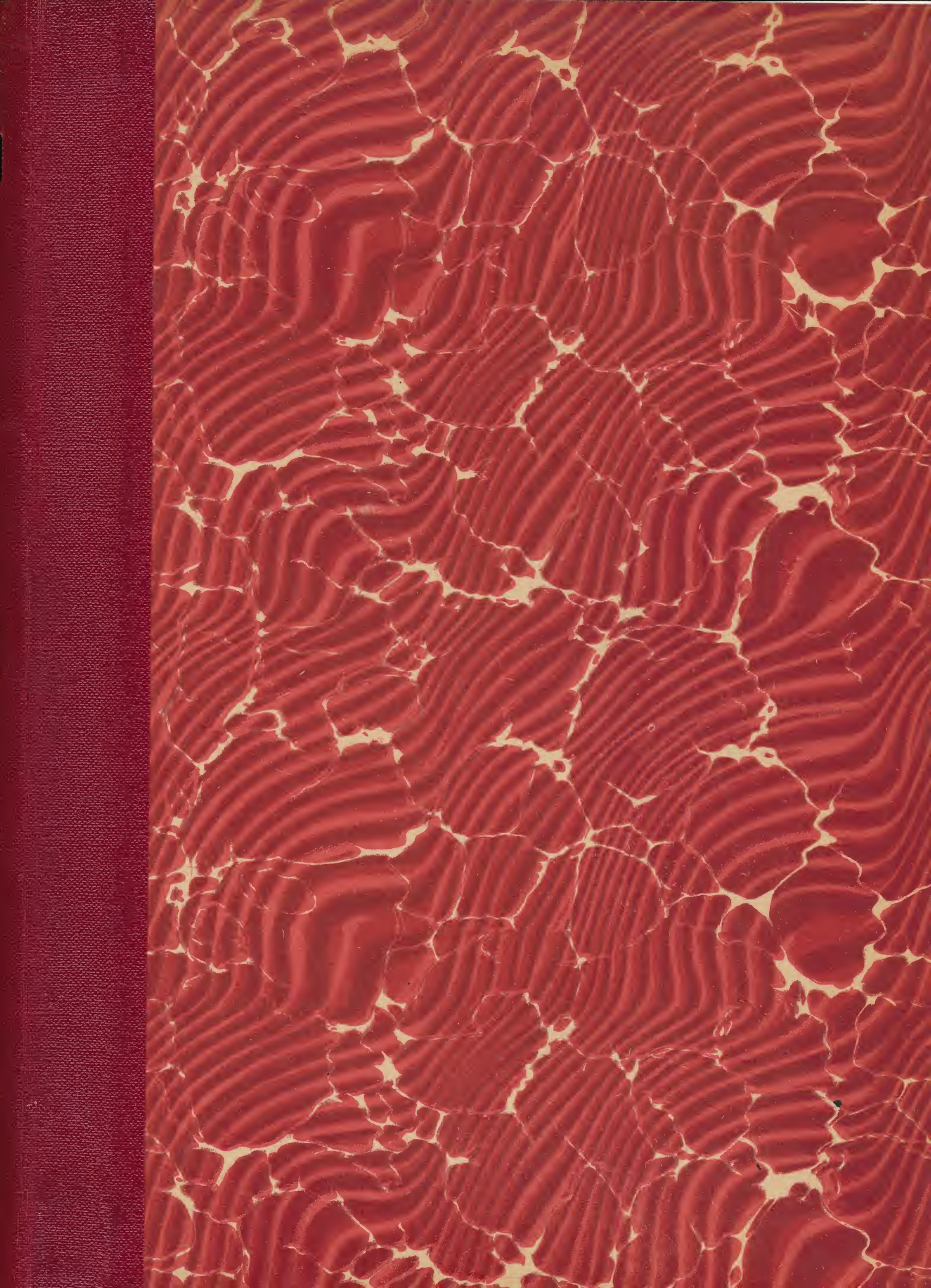


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RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

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Augustus Warren Crane M D



AUGUSTUS WARREN CRANE M D

1868 - 1937

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Augustus Warren Crane was born in Adrian, Michigan, November 13, 1868. He attended school in his home city and took two years of work in the Literary College at Ann Arbor, followed by a four years course in medicine from which he was graduated in 1894 by the University of Michigan.

Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Crane began the practice of medicine in Kalamazoo. During the first six months he had but one patient - an office call from the drayman who previously had moved him to his offices.

However, Dr. Crane improved the time while waiting for patients by working in his laboratory. While yet a student in the high school at Adrian he had manifested a keen interest in anatomical and physiological research and it is reported that many a neighborhood pet, without consent of its owner, made its contribution to the advancement of science. He applied himself so diligently to laboratory work while taking his medical training at the University and during the first year in Kalamazoo that he was

able to prepare a paper on "Laboratory Methods of Diagnosis" which was read before the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine in 1895, which led to his being recommended and appointed by the city council as the first consulting bacteriologist for the city of Kalamazoo.

In 1895, W. C. Roentgen, a German physicist, had announced to the world his discovery of a new kind of ray. In January 1896, the news reached America and Dr. Crane read the first account of the ray in a newspaper. He was quick to see the possibilities of the rays in diagnosis and was eager to try it. Most medical authorities considered the X-ray as quite remote from any practical usefulness.

Dr. Crane's income from his practice was small and the cost of equipment for X-ray experiment was high, so the doctor improvised much of it, which he described in one of his letters as follows:

"The bulbs of the X-ray tubes were extremely thin. I tapped one with the edge of a starched cuff, and it exploded. The anode was of thin platinum, the cathode, a cup of aluminum. The coil with a hammer make and break on 10 to 15 volts and 20 amperes. This I supplied from a bichromate battery of six large cells, which I made myself. This required frequent recharging, as there were no autos in those days to make storage batteries common or practicable."

Dr. Crane's research had shown that of 122

articles, he had found only 11 that had treated the use of X-rays in diseases of the chest.

September 28, 1898, Dr. Crane presented a paper before the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine describing his observations during the first year of his work with the X-ray under the title, "Roentgen Rays in Diseases of the Lungs." In 1899, this was published in the Philadelphia Monthly Medical Journal under the title, "Skiascopy of the Respiratory Organs."

High Scientific Honor

The publication of the article brought to the doctor international recognition and because of it he was elected a member of the London Roentgen Society - "an honor enjoyed by few scientists in this country."

Seventeen years after the publication of the article, the American Roentgen Ray Society held a meeting at which there was a discussion of the early X-ray work of the chest.

"Roentgenologists called attention to their work and the date of its appearance. The work of one dated back to 1905, another to 1904. In his discussion, Dr. Crane remarked that he also had contributed some early work on the subject, but that

it had never been presented before the society, nor had it ever been published in its archives, because it was written before the society was organized."

It is a wonder that Dr. Crane was not injured as a number of other scientists had been in the early days of work with X-rays, resulting in some cases in the loss of fingers and hands and sometimes in death. But Dr. Crane covered his fluoroscopic screen with a thick glass plate and placed a box over his tube to shut out the excess light while he was taking a fluoroscopic examination. These precautions protected him from harm.

His Laboratory Famous

It was in his laboratory in Kalamazoo that Dr. Crane took some of the first X-rays of the stomach and was visited by world famous medical men to view his plates of gastric ulcers, the appendix, and cancer of the stomach.

In 1932, Dr. Crane gave the Caldwell lecture at the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society. Numerous papers were presented by him before various medical groups.

In 1916, Dr. Crane was made president of the American Roentgen Ray Society; in 1917-18 was acting editor of the American Journal of Roentgenology and

in 1921 was awarded the gold medal by the Radiological Society of North America, "in recognition of achievement in the field of radiology."

In 1932, Dr. Crane was chosen to give the annual address at the opening of the Medical College at the University of Michigan and was honored with the degree of Master of Arts. He was presented to President Alexander Grant Ruthven by Professor J. G. Winter of the Latin department of the University of Michigan with the following citation:

"Augustus Warren Crane, a graduate of the medical school in the class of 1894, a distinguished member of his profession, honored alike by the citizens of his commonwealth and his associates in the advancement of medicine. Early in his career he established a diagnostic laboratory of the board of health of Kalamazoo and with equal vision devoted himself as a pioneer of the investigation and application of X-rays. His attainment in this field of research brought him recognition from learned societies at home and abroad and gained for him the gold medal of the Radiological Society of North America. By reason of his skill as a diagnostician and of his contributions to the science of radiology, I now present him for the honorary degree of Master of Arts."

December 31, 1896, Dr. Crane was married to Reverend Caroline Bartlett, who had come to Kalamazoo in 1899 as pastor of the People's church. They were the parents of Juliana and Warren Bartlett

Crane. The latter followed in his father's footsteps professionally and is engaged in the practice of medicine in the offices on South Rose street formerly occupied by his father.

During the World War Dr. A. W. Crane served as chairman of the Kalamazoo County section of the Medical Preparedness Board and as a member of the Michigan Medical Advisory Board. He was also active in many other ways.

In appearance, Dr. Crane was always the dignified cultured gentleman of outstanding distinction. Yet he was cordial, warm and friendly. Dr. L. J. Crum said of him:

"Dr. Crane was one of the truest of gentlemen. He invited many Kalamazoo medical men to his cottage at Sharon, Michigan, and every moment we were there he was the perfect host. He was cultured in every action and did not forget the courtesies that most of us overlook. He admired an out-of-doors man."

Dr. Crane was a long time member of the Elks lodge. He took time for recreation. He enjoyed playing chess and was a member of the Kalamazoo Chess Club. He spent summer vacations in his place at Sharon, Kalkaska county, Michigan, where he thoroughly enjoyed hunting and fishing. In the fall, also, he usually went north for bird hunting and deer shooting.

Death came to Dr. Crane shortly before eight o'clock Saturday morning, February 20, 1937, at his residence, 1429 Hillcrest avenue. The funeral service was held at the People's church the following Monday afternoon. At this service Judge George V. Weimer gave the following tribute:

"It is my especial privilege to think and speak of Dr. Crane as a fellow townsman and a friend these many years. Dr. Crane possessed a brilliant mind, a benevolent heart, a gentle manner, and a noble purpose in life. In a very busy life he found time outside his special field for much reading and study. He developed a versatile mind and was always prepared to take his part in an entertaining and instructive fashion in matters of general interest.

"He was especially vigilant in viewing the welfare of our people as a whole. He thought things through to a clear and convincing conclusion. We shall not forget his uniform courtesy and consideration, his kindly tolerance, nor his modesty. He was truly a cultured gentleman and scholar. I must speak particularly of one quality; he loved truth and justice.

"The world has lost a great benefactor, we have lost a good father, a good neighbor, and a true friend. Regretfully we take our leave. We would have willed it otherwise."

Dr. Charles E. Boys said:

"Medicine provided Dr. Crane with a medium for solving the unsolved. It gave him the opportunity to provide all men with needed help. But his name has penetrated into the non-medical world as well. Fame came to Dr. Crane through incessant labor. He challenged the questionable and accepted what had been proved. He did not limit his activity to the X-ray

which was his specialty but kept pace with all other advances in medicine and the basic sciences. No doubt there are some here today instead of in the beyond, largely because of facts discovered by Dr. Crane which have made cures possible.

"Dr. Crane had a keen appreciation of the virtue of honesty in medicine. In his participation in legal matters he always felt that medical facts were more important than desires of litigants on either side."

Dr. Crane's body was sent to Detroit for cremation and the ashes were deposited in Mountain Home cemetery beside those of his wife, the Reverend Caroline Bartlett Crane.

Dr. William C. Huyser paid tribute to Dr. Crane in a paper which he read before the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine and its Auxiliary at a meeting at the Park American hotel some time after Dr. Crane had gone. This paper is to be published and made available.

Written in 1940



Caroline Bartlett Crane

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C A R O L I N E B A R T L E T T C R A N E .

Born in Hudson, Wisconsin on August 17, 1858
Caroline Bartlett Crane was the daughter of pioneer
parents of pre-revolutionary ancestry. The will to
pioneer, was hers too for she graduated from Cartage^h College
in the class of 1879 - when even a High
School education was not usual for a girl. In 1882
she received her M. A. degree from the same college,
teaching in the meantime.

From 1883 to 1886 Oshkosh, Wisconsin, knew her as
a newspaper reporter. These three years gave her an
invaluable experience for her work both as minister
and citizen. She learned how to make news - and in
making news how to get public opinion behind her.

In 1886 she left Oshkosh for Sioux Falls, South
Dakota, to take up another profession - even more
unusual for a woman than newspaper work - she was
Pastor of All Souls Church here from 1886 to 1889.
Courage there must have been both on the part of the
young minister and the members of the church as well.
To be a Unitarian in the '80ties took more than
ordinary courage - to have a woman preacher was
almost unheard, the combination must have shocked
many an orthodox soul.

In 1889 the little congregation, known as 'The

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First Unitarian Church' gave her a call and from then on she was a resident of Kalamazoo. Ordained in 1889 as pastor by the Reverend Mr. Sunderland, a strange coincidence had her the dinner guest of Mrs. Lawrence Upjohn - his niece - but a few hours before Mrs. Crane's death.

At one time David Brown, Miss Bartlett's uncle, gave her funds for a residence abroad. After she had reached distant parts she received word that the church could not get along without her and she abandoned the plan to stay abroad and returned to serve the church.

In the church she found many kindred spirits - men, and particularly women, whose religious views were the same as hers and whose educational and suffrage views agreed with hers. The outstanding member of the church was Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, known as the "Mother of Clubs." For ten years these two women were to have almost daily contact. I have a child's memory, vague as to just when or why, but in the People's church of the little white haired old lady on the arm of the tall, beautiful Miss Bartlett. The one had experienced the hard knocks of the "Woman's Rights" movement from the very first and must have influenced the maturing younger woman. The story of these two is the story of the "Woman

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Movement" from before the Civil War until after the World War, the whole story of 'rights' gained and services given.

Soon the little church found itself of interest not only to Kalamazoo but elsewhere. Under Miss Bartlett's leadership the little handful of a congregation soon felt the need not only for a larger church, but a new kind of church, one that was always open and served the community as well as its members. Inspired by the example of Miss Bartlett's father, who contributed by far the largest amount and thereby made the building of a new church possible, the congregation of the First Unitarian Church moved into its new building in 1893. The People's Church, still a "Unitarian" church asked its members to accept no creed, but called to its fold all who believed in the "Fatherhood of God" and the "Brotherhood of Man".

There were the usual duties of a pastor for her to perform, sermons, funerals, marriages and christenings - a record of which would be of interest as they affected the growing church and aroused the community - but of greater importance is the social evolution which took place because of the things she said and the church did. Kalamazoo had a serious fire, which resulted in the death of several

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firemen and onlookers. A minister preached a sermon in which he stated that this was an act of God sent to punish the town for its sins. Fearlessly Miss Bartlett replied that a "Loving God and just Father" could not punish the innocent. The papers all over the country took up the fight. Here was a new idea made popular. Religion could be kind. It need not instill fear. Even the new building became too small to hold all who wished to see and hear this "new woman". Travelling men stopped in Kalamazoo for a Sunday to hear and see; a young artist spent the hour while she preached sketching her; then Robert Ingersoll said if he lived in Kalamazoo he'd join her church. Immediately there rose the controversy as to whether Ingersoll had been converted; to say he would join a Unitarian Church with a woman as a minister wasn't very much of a conversion. But magazines began to print stories about the church and its minister and her ability began to be known to a wider circle.

These articles told that the church had opened a free kindergarten, a Manual Training school for adults as well as children, a gymnasium for all ages, all these classes in the church building. First the kindergarten was taken over as a part of the public school system, then the Manual Arts,

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the Physical Training, Playgrounds, night schools and they all had their start in the People's Church. Here too they had a "Day Nursery", a sort of Nursery School, but the orthodox community was not ready to trust Unitarian women with their babies and the doors were closed for lack of patrons. Here were served for several years a "Penny Supper", a cafeteria where young women could get a good and inexpensive meal.

The woman who had helped with these adventures rallied again when she saw the need of a "visiting nurse". The Civic League was organized as the "Womens Civic Improvement League". A nurse was employed and again Kalamazoo was the center of country wide interest. This little group of women decided streets should and could be cleaner; that the slaughter houses were a menace to health; that food should not be exposed to flies; that our "health" and "charity" both needed attention. To Kalamazoo they gave better Health and Social organizations than most cities of its size possess and the success of the work in Kalamazoo inspired Miss Bartlett to give to the country her unusual services as a "Sanitary Surveyor". Sixty-two cities in fourteen states had her help in "cleaning up", in improving their health and social conditions. Much of this

work was done prior to the granting of suffrage to women, which made her see the handicaps to bringing about the reforms without the influence of votes.

As part of her desire to help mankind Miss Bartlett gave much of her time and talents to the Suffrage Movement in the National, State and local organizations. She helped in the transition from Suffrage to the League of Women Voters. She headed the Michigan Division Woman's Committee Council of National Defense during the World War and did an outstanding piece of organization work. After the war she was one of the leaders of the organization for the "Cause and Cure of War".

Married in the Peoples Church December 31, 1896, to Augustus Warren Crane, M. D., by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, she continued for several years as minister of the Church. She believed and practiced that a married woman could be both wife and "job holder".

In 1917 Kalamazoo College gave her the honorary degree of LL. D., and her own college gave her the same degree in 1923.

When, in the spring of 1934, the Kalamazoo Branch of the American Association of University Women had a bas-relief made of Mrs. Crane's head and the Business and Professional Women decided to have it cast and given to Kalamazoo, the place of

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hanging gave no trouble, the Public Library of course, for it was part of the Educational System for which she had done so much. But the committee had great difficulty to decide on the inscription. What three words could best tell all the things for which she stood? Through the process of elimination the three words selected were "Minister - Citizen - Scholar". We had to have a dinner with tributes from all the different organizations that had felt her guiding hand, to express but part of what we felt had been accomplished by her.

This is but a brief mention of her public service. No story of her life would be complete without a word of her joy when she brought the rosy-cheeked baby Bartlett home, nor her pride in finding the little girl who could be his twin.

Her life was that of a pioneer in many ways of life. She inspired and led. She loved her family first, and then her friends and her community. And above all the desire to help she had an abiding faith in an after life.

The "Minister, Citizen, Scholar", died suddenly March 24, 1935, and her ashes are buried in Mountain Home not far from the grave of Mrs. Stone.

(The foregoing was written in 1935)

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W. C. Robinson '39

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L E O J O S E P H U S C R U M

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Leo Josephus Crum was born April 2, 1882, in Corunna, Michigan, son of Anna R. Cary and Josephus Crum. The mother was a descendant of the well known Cary family of New York, and the father was a physician. Before Leo was old enough to go to school the family moved to Owosso, Michigan, and Leo attended the Owosso schools and was graduated from the high school in 1901. The following year he entered the medical school of the University of Michigan and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906.

Dr. Crum began practice in Kalamazoo in 1906 and about 1908 opened his office in Richland, where he practiced about two years and then returned to Kalamazoo and opened his office in the Kalamazoo National Bank building in June 1911, where he remained until he enlisted in the World War in 1917.

Captain C. A. Weissart, ORC., Kalamazoo Gazette staff writer, described Dr. Crum's World War service as follows:

"In the World War service, Dr. Crum was closely associated with the late Col. Joseph B. Westnedge, Kalamazoo, commander of the 126th Infantry. Dr. Crum enlisted with the medical

reserve corps and on request of Col. Westnedge, resigned to accept a commission in the medical detachment of the 126th. He entered the service May 28, 1917, as a lieutenant and was sent to Camp Grayling. Later he was transferred to Camp MacArthur and went overseas with the 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. His service overseas included attachment with the 17th Engineers and the 106th Engineers in charge of the drainage of Camp Pontanezan. For service with the Army of Occupation, he was awarded the D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre for exceptional bravery at Chateau-Thierry. He was mustered out of service at Camp Custer July 28, 1919.

Leaves Big Practice

"In accepting his commission, Dr. Crum left a large practice in Kalamazoo and many a soldier told of his untiring and kindly service during the trying days in France. A number of times, Dr. Crum was assigned especially important duties in battle.

"Brother officers described him as a 'valiant medical officer who knew no fear,' and who 'risked his life time and again to rescue wounded soldiers under fire.'

"Dr. Crum's comrades often remarked that he certainly enjoyed a 'charmed life,' while serving in France, because without regard to enemy fire he advanced to the side of fallen soldiers to bring medical and surgical aid. He held his ground in many first aid stations at the front line while comrades around him were felled by the enemy.

Expert on Sanitation

"Military officials looked upon Dr. Crum as an expert on military camp sanitation.

"Of his actual service under fire Major Crum would say nothing. Nor would he discuss the acts of bravery with which he was credited and for which he received honors. He gave credit for the fine service of the medical detachment to the men who served under him. He entered the service as a lieutenant and came out a Captain.

"Dr. Crum in 1921 was assigned by the Michigan National Guard to the duty of reorganizing the Medical Detachment of the 126th Infantry, and this reorganization was completed the same year. He served as captain and then major of the Medical Detachment and developed it into one of the most efficient medical units in the Guards. He took his unit to Camp Grayling annually for encampment and training, until he retired from service in 1936.

"Dr. Crum had continued active in veterans organizations in Kalamazoo and Michigan since the World War. He held memberships first in Joseph B. Westnedge Post, American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Kalamazoo post, American Legion, having served as commander of Kalamazoo post. His unceasing efforts in behalf of needy and disabled service men and their dependents are well known to Kalamazoo's World War veterans. He served them not only professionally as a physician and surgeon, but was advisor to hundreds of the veterans and their families.

"For many years, Dr. Crum served as chairman of the Kalamazoo County committee in charge of enrolling young men for service in the annual Citizens Military Training Camps."

When Dr. Crum returned from service in the World War he went in with Dr. L. H. Stewart in 1919 for a number of years and then went into practice by himself. Dr. Crum was a general practitioner and was proud of it. He had the highest regard for the medical profession and was unceasing in his devotion to his patients regardless of the financial consideration. No matter from whom the call came, as long as he was physically able, he responded day or night.

Interested in Boy Scouts

Dr. Crum actively promoted Boy Scout work and served a number of years on the executive board of the Fruit Belt Area, and was the official surgeon accompanying Scouts from the area to the National Jamboree at Washington, D. C. in 1937. At one time he was president of the Kalamazoo County Academy of Medicine and also served for a time as Chief of Staff at Borgess Hospital.

Dr. Crum loved the out of doors and acquired a farm on the Howlandsburg road in Ross township where he greatly enjoyed his horses and dogs and was often seen on the highways riding horseback. He generously donated the use of his land to the Izaak Walton League and other sportsmen's groups for fish rearing ponds.

Dr. Crum's father was a Congregationalist and when a boy Dr. Crum affiliated with that church. About 1920 he united with the First Presbyterian Church in Kalamazoo.

October 23, 1906, Dr. Crum was united in marriage with Miss Mary Florence Schorr of Lafayette, Indiana. They had met in Ann Arbor and the wedding took place in Kalamazoo. They were the parents of Leo Josephus Crum, born August 12, 1910, an attorney

in Kalamazoo, and Mary Florence, born December 22, 1911, who married Harvey Harrington and is the mother of Margaret Leigh, born April 21, 1937, and resides on the farm in Ross township.

Death came to Dr. Crum after a long illness at Borgess Hospital at 6:10 A. M., Wednesday, March 15, 1939. The funeral services were held in the chapel of Joldersma and Klein. The Reverend Charles K. Johnson conducted the ritualistic service and the Reverend Father John R. Hackett, many years a close friend of Major Crum, gave a brief and impressive eulogy in which he said:

"In the presence of his mortal remains stand the flags of the United States and the veteran's clubs. . . It isn't easy to be a physician - it means something more for he is intrusted with the secrets of his patients' lives. There are many pitfalls and he must keep a level head. Dr. Crum was a real physician and he goes to his last resting place with the secrets entrusted to him. His passing is a loss to the medical fraternity and to every citizen. Dr. Crum never complained. He was a lover of plants, of animals, of life, of his patients - and he goes to God as such.

Lover of Country

"The love of life sent him into the army. He gave to others as God gave to him. He paid no attention to time. He sacrificed and sacrificed again and again until he could give no more. He served in many campaigns and gave freely to every man that came. He never hesitated to give aid. After the war he continued his patriotic work. He gave his time to promoting the CMTC and the ROTC because he believed in them. He was one of the greatest patriots

I ever knew. He was a lover of his country and he served patriotically without any hope of reward."

Father Hackett then related an incident concerning the long friendship between Major Crum and Father Dunigan, chaplain of the 126th Infantry. Father Dunigan had been ill for some time and left a hospital and placed himself under Dr. Crum's care, remarking to Father Hackett, "I'd rather be under Dr. Crum - he is on the level." Father Hackett added, "Father Dunigan will be glad to see him. Dr. Crum gave freely to all who came - he was on the level."

The bearers were members of the Academy of Medicine and members of the American Legion Post No. 332 acted as honorary bearers. The services at Riverside cemetery were conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 827. Many officers of the 126th Infantry were in attendance.

Written in 1939.



P E R C Y D E W C R U M

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Percy Dew Crum was born in Owosso, Michigan, June 7, 1887, son of Anna R. Cary, a descendant of the well known Cary family of New York, and Josephus Dew Crum, a physician. Leo J. Crum, M. D., was a brother. His sister Pauline married T. J. Leavitt, of Lansing, Michigan, and is the mother of Tod Leavitt, a dentist of Lansing, and of Anita Leavitt, a bacteriologist in the state laboratory at Lansing. His sister Gladys has charge of the Physicians' Exchange and Nurses Registry in Kalamazoo.

March 4, 1916, Percy Dew Crum was married to Alice Barron. They were the parents of: Priscilla, born October 15, 1917; Peter Barron, born December 28, 1920; and Janet, born .

Percy Dew Crum attended the public schools of Owosso and was graduated from the high school in 1905. In 1906 he entered the Engineering School of the University of Michigan for one year. He did not return the following year and the next year he entered the Dental School at the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1911.

Dr. P. D. Crum began the practice of dentistry in the old Kalamazoo National Bank building on the corner of Burdick and Michigan avenue in Kalamazoo, where he maintained his office for about twelve years. He was then taken ill and built an office in connection with his residence at 1321 Hillcrest avenue, which was erected about 1920. He continued his practice in this office until 1928.

About 1919, Dr. Crum was made a lieutenant in the 126th Infantry, Michigan National Guards, in the Medical Detachment, and was prominent in the Organized Reserve Officers organization.

Dr. Crum was also affiliated with the Lion's Club, Kalamazoo Elks' Lodge, and was prominent in the Michigan and Kalamazoo Dental Associations. At one time he belonged to the Masons. In politics he was a Republican. He was brought up as a Congregationalist and about 1920 he united with the First Presbyterian Church in Kalamazoo.

For recreation, Dr. Crum, being very fond of horses and owning one, enjoyed horse-back riding.

Dr. Crum was devoted to his family, was very sociable and made many friends.

Death came to Dr. Crum June 9, 1928. The funeral service was conducted by the Reverend John

Wirt Dunning, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kalamazoo. Company C, 126th Infantry, Michigan National Guards, and the Medical Detachment in which Dr. Crum held the commission of lieutenant, attended the funeral in a body and marched to Riverside cemetery as an escort. A large number of dentists from Kalamazoo and surrounding cities were in attendance. A sincere expression of the respect in which the community held Dr. Crum was manifested by the crowds of friends at the funeral and the exquisite floral offerings.

Written in 1940



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M A T T H E W L E O C R Y A N

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Matthew Leo Cryan was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, March 11, 1907, son of Matthew Joseph and Elizabeth Kane Cryan, of Irish ancestry, Matthew Joseph Cryan being born in Ireland.

Matthew Leo had the following brothers and sisters:

Mary, who teaches school in Wisconsin at the time of this writing in 1944;

Francis (Pat), who was in the first World War and died in 1937;

Sister M. Casilda, a member of the Sisters of St. Joseph;

Helene, married Burnett Bauer, became the mother of Bette Ann, July 18, 1942, and resides in LaPorte, Indiana; and

Winifred, who married Cletus Schommer, became the mother of Nicholas Matthew, May 27, 1943, and is residing in Kalamazoo.

Matthew Leo Cryan attended St. Augustine grade school and was graduated from St. Augustine High School, after which he served three years apprenticeship as a brick-layer. He became a contractor of brick-laying and tile setting for a time and then was employed by Howard Pore as an automobile salesman.

In 1935, Mr. Cryan went with the A. W. Walsh Wholesale Grocery Company as manager of the

WATKINS LEO GUY L W

1907 - 1943

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Watkins Leo Guy was born in Baltimore, Md.,
Sept. 11, 1907, son of Arthur Guy and
Elizabeth Ann Guy, of Irish ancestry, Mother
Joseph Guy was born in Ireland.

Watkins Leo had the following brothers and

sisters:

Harry, was teacher school in Wisconsin at the
time of his writing in 1943;
Francis (1908), who was in the first World War
and died in 1937.

Robert M. Leslie, a member of the Society of
St. Joseph.

William, married Josephine Guy, became the owner
of Guy's and, July 18, 1943, and resides
in Baltimore, Indiana; and

William, who married Clara Robinson, became
the owner of William's Barber, May 27,
1943, and is residing in Baltimore.

Watkins Leo Guy attended St. Augustine grade

school and was graduated from St. Augustine High
School, after which he served three years apprenticeship
as a brick-layer. He became a contractor of
brick-laying and this calling for a time and then
was employed by Howard Ford as an automobile
mechanic.

In 1935, Mr. Guy went with the A. W. Smith

Wholesale Grocery Company as manager of the

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beverage branch in Lansing, Michigan. Returning to Kalamazoo, he resumed his trade during the building boom of 1938.

October 3, 1936, Matthew Leo Cryan was married to Norine Helen Byington by the Reverend Father Richard Grace in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Kalamazoo. Norine Helen Byington was born in Kalamazoo October 29, 1907, the daughter of Harry and Nellie Cagney Byington, both natives of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Byington were also the parents of:

Stanley, who married Constance Des Noyer and became the father of
John Stanley, born [redacted],
Bonnie, born [redacted],
Richard, born [redacted], and
Susan, born [redacted], and
resides in Grand Rapids, Michigan;

Doris, who married Merle De Weerd, became the mother of Sally Ann, who was born [redacted], and they reside in the home of her parents while the husband and father is in the service of the United States Army; and

Virginia, who teaches school in Parchment.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Cryan began housekeeping in Lansing, Michigan. When they returned to Kalamazoo in 1938 they lived in an apartment on Short Road.

On April 6, 1942, Matthew enlisted in the Seabees and was called the following November 29. He had been working temporarily in Decatur, Illinois, in a defense plant and so left for camp from

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St. Louis, Missouri. He was sent to Davisville, Rhode Island, for his boot training and left for Camp Parker, California, February 10, 1943. On his first leave, his wife went out to be with him. He was sent from there to Port Hueneme, California, and from there to the New Hebrides group of islands. There he contracted malaria and was sent to a hospital in New Zealand. He arrived in the United States May 16, 1943 and was entered in San Diego Naval Hospital, where he remained until June 25, 1943, when he was given a leave and came to Kalamazoo. He returned to San Diego Hospital and on the last day of August 1943 was sent back to Camp Parks to a recuperation camp. He planned to have his wife come to his new work where he was to be stationed, but while he was getting a ride to the camp gates an accident occurred which took his life Tuesday, October 19, 1943.

Personal Characteristics

Matthew Cryan was five feet, seven inches tall, with red curly hair, fair complexion and blue eyes. He was a jolly, happy young man and resourceful in every way.

He was a good carpenter and remodelled the home of the Byingtons, where at this time, 1944, his sorrowing companion makes her home. He liked to

read trade magazines, Popular Mechanics or any scientific publication along his line.

His recreational hobbies were the usual men's sports, hunting, fishing, singing and amateur photography.

He enjoyed good things. He was a member of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church and helped in the projects of that church and was a member of the Holy Name Society. Many sturdy, well-built homes in Kalamazoo are monuments to his honest and skilled craftsmanship.

He loved children and his nieces and nephews were constant objects of his affection.

Mr. and Mrs. Cryan were long time sweethearts. They had known each other in high school and had preferred and sought each others company over a period of years. This culminated in an unusually happy marriage and a very cordial welcome was given Matthew as a member of the Byington family. He was also a great favorite in his parents' home. To the other children he was an affectionate brother and to his parents he brought happiness by his ever thoughtful attention.

Matthew Cryan lived and died with a fine reputation as a splendid Christian gentleman.

None knew him but to love him.

None named him but to praise.

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Funeral services were held in St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church for Matthew Leo Cryan at nine o'clock Tuesday morning, October 26, 1943, and this carpenter's mate was laid to rest in Mt. Olivet cemetery, the body having been brought to Kalamazoo.

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EDWARD VALENTINE CZERNECKI

1922 - 1944

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Edward Valentine Czernecki was born in Kalamazoo Michigan, February 14, 1922, the son of Julius E. and Anna Kuternoga Czernecki, both born in Poland. Both parents came to the United States in their youth and became citizens of this country. They were married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 17, 1916, and the following June they came to Kalamazoo and made their home. They now, in 1945, reside at 872 Townline road, Parchment. They also became the parents of:

Lt. Michael J., who was graduated from St. Augustine High School and Marquette University;

Julia, who was graduated from Central High School and Maher's Business College;

Helen, who was graduated from Central High School and Camillus School of Nursing, married George Roberts and they became the parents of Michael George ;

Emilia, who was graduated from Central High School and works at the Michigan Audit Bureau;

Paul, who attends the Parchment school; and

Mary, also attending the Parchment school.

Edward, affectionately called "Eddie" attended

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the Parchment school and was graduated from the eighth grade as valedictorian, after which he went to St. Augustine's High School and was graduated in 1940. He then entered Kalamazoo College in October 1941, after having been employed for a year in the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, where he had worked summer vacations prior to that time.

Military Experience

Edward Valentine Czernecki entered the Army Air Corps August 20, 1942, and was eventually assigned as a radio gunner on a B-24. He left this country August 1, 1944, having visited his parents in July on a delay en route furlough. He was with his outfit in Ireland, Scotland and England and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Twenty-five months to the day after his entrance into service he was killed in action in England September 20, 1944.

Personal Characteristics

He was five feet nine inches tall, had broad shoulders, dark hair, brown eyes and a warm personality with an engaging smile. He was a handsome young man and popular with his school mates and teachers. Edward was broadminded and at the same time firm in his convictions. He was confirmed

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States since 1789. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and the year of election is given in parentheses. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and the year of election is given in parentheses.

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in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church where he served as an altar boy, and where the Czernecki family attend and are members.

About two months after the death of Edward, his mother received the Purple Heart. He bravely fought to preserve freedom for the people of this country and laid down his life for it.

Edward Valentine Czernecki flew above the clouds and touched the sky. Life will be richer and fuller for those who knew him.

His plane is down;
The sun sinks in the west,
But he is well content;
Whatever's sent is sent,
For God knows best.

at St. John's Church, London, where he arrived
 as an altar boy, and where the Reverend
 Alfred was his mentor.
 Alfred was a simple man, the heart of Alfred, the
 simple believed the simple heart. He was
 found in the simple heart of the people of this
 country and laid down his life for it.
 Alfred was a simple man, the heart of Alfred, the
 simple and simple the heart. Alfred will be remembered
 and Alfred the heart of the heart.

It is a simple heart,
 the heart of the heart,
 the heart of the heart,
 the heart of the heart,
 the heart of the heart,
 the heart of the heart.



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P E T E R A R E N D D A L M

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Peter Arend Dalm was born on January 6, 1857, in Andel, Province of North Brabant, The Netherlands, firstborn of Jacob and Elizabeth Van Stigt Dalm. When Peter was four years of age his parents moved to Giessen, North Brabant, where he received his education. After graduating from the public schools he learned the trade of "klompenmaker" (manufacture of wooden shoes). At nineteen he registered in the army, but shortly before he was called to service, he met with an accident. While assisting his father in chopping down a tree, a large limb unexpectedly broke loose and fell on him, crushing a hip. This injury confined him to his home for more than two years.

During this time Rev. J. De Bruin, of Giessen, interested Peter in becoming a missionary to the Dutch East Indies. At the age of twenty-four he enrolled as a student in the Reformed Missionary college at Rotterdam. During his second year at college he became very ill. He recovered, but was left in such a nervous state that he was unable to

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endure the East Indies climate after that. He later obtained employment as a bond salesman in Rotterdam.

On March 5, 1884 Peter Dalm was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Faas of Rotterdam. In September, 1884 he sailed for America, arriving in Indianapolis, Indiana. In the Spring of 1885 he came to Kalamazoo. He engaged in the growing and shipping of celery there and also at Portage Center.

In January, 1892 Mr. Dalm became associated with the Holland News and Printing Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, publishers of De Hollandsche Amerikaan, acting as editor and solicitor. On April 17, 1895, he purchased this publication and printing firm. For a few years he was his own editor and firm manager. Later he assumed the position of managing editor and business manager, a position which he held until his death. In March, 1913 the firm was incorporated and the name was changed from Holland Printing Company to the Dalm Printing Company.

Mr. Dalm was very much interested in civic and government affairs. He was a staunch Republican. In 1904, at the insistence of friends, he consented to become a candidate for justice of the peace. He received many more votes than any other candidate

-3-

who ran for office during this election. For twenty-four years he attended city council sessions to report the proceedings for his publication, De Hollandsche Amerikaan, and was therefore well versed in city affairs. In the early part of 1906 United States Senator Julius C. Burrows and other prominent Republicans approached Mr. Dalm with the offer to recommend his appointment as Ambassador to the Netherlands. After due consideration Mr. Dalm declined the offer.

He was an ardent lover of all that was beautiful and good; a member of the First Reformed church, acting as church school teacher for several years. He was devoted to his family. He was fond of literature and spent much time reading religious, historical, political, geographic and biographical works. Some of his spare time was occupied in the translation of pamphlets and books from the English to the Holland language. This included one book of fiction "Een Immigrant". In 1913, directly after this book was in circulation, or released by the publishers, Mr. Dalm purchased the right from the publishers to translate this into the Holland language. The English book was entitled, "The Vision of Joy" by Alexander Corkey, who had lived in

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Kalamazoo for some time. The scene of this book was laid in Kalamazoo (called Bronson in the book) and wherefrom much of his material was taken. An immigrant was the hero and because it was a Kalamazoo story was the reason Mr. Dalm was interested and used it as a serial in De Hollandsche Amerikaan before having it put in book form. Occasionally he wrote poetry. His love for flowers was plainly indicated by the many flower beds that surrounded his home.

Mr. Dalm enjoyed travel and took trips to several sections of America. In May 1902 he sailed for The Netherlands, visiting his mother and sister in Rotterdam and his three brothers in North Brabant. His father was deceased, having passed away, in Giessen, on November 18, 1894, at the age of 68. His mother died in Rotterdam, June 19, 1912 at the age of 82.

Following a ten day illness of pneumonia Peter A. Dalm passed away, at the age of 58, March 14, 1915, at his home, 305 Burr Oak Street. He was buried four days later in the family lot in Riverside cemetery. Surviving were the widow, two sons: Jacob J. and Peter A., three daughters, Elizabeth A. M., Marie A. M. and Anna M.

Written November 10, 1936



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R A L P H H E N R Y D A N H O F

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Ralph Henry Danhof was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 26, 1915, son of the Reverend Henry and Anna Brouwar Danhof, a descendant of Netherlands people. The family moved to Kalamazoo in 1918, when the Reverend Henry Danhof became pastor of the First Christian Reformed Church. In 1925, the Reverend Henry Danhof became pastor of the Protestant Christian Reformed Church in Kalamazoo.

Ralph Henry Danhof was graduated from the tenth grade in the Ebenezer Christian school and in 1932 from the Central high school where he was elected president of the student body. In 1933 and 1934, he attended Hope College and in 1935 was given the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan.

In 1936, Mr. Danhof spent the summer in Europe studying at Cambridge and visiting Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Holland and Italy, including different universities. In 1937, he made a second trip to Europe, having received a fellowship from the Social Science Research Council for research studies

in this country, Canada, Great Britain, France, and other countries of Europe, Africa and South America. Under this fellowship he made a study of Boulder City, Colorado, and Midden Meer, the Netherlands. He was majoring in sociology and writing a thesis on "Social Planning and Community Development", the first half of which was devoted to Boulder City and the second half to Midden Meer. In 1938, the University of Michigan granted him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For two years thereafter he was instructor in the University of Michigan under Doctors R. D. McKenzie and R. C. Angell.

October 1, 1938, Dr. Danhof was married to Alice Genevieve Griffitts, whom he met in Ann Arbor and at the time of this writing in 1942, resides in Washington, D. C.

While in Rome, Italy, on one of his European trips, Dr. Danhof met Mr. M. L. Wilson, Under-Secretary of Agriculture for the United States. Mr. Wilson invited Dr. Danhof to visit him in Washington, D. C., resulting in Dr. Danhof being employed in the Department of Agriculture under Mr. Chester Davis and Mr. Henry Wallace, who later was elected Vice President of the United States.

About one year before his death Dr. Danhof

in this country, Canada, Great Britain, France, and other countries of Europe, Africa and South America. Under long traveling he made a study of Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands. He was enjoying in sociology and writing a book on "Planning and Community Development". The first half of which was devoted to Sweden, Finland and the second half to Denmark. In 1925, the University of Michigan gave him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For two years thereafter he was instructor in the University of Michigan under Professor H. D. Morgan and J. C. Smith.

October 1, 1925, Dr. Daniel was married to Miss Margaret Smith, whom he met in one of his travels at the time of his writing in 1925, residing in Washington, D. C.

While in 1925, 1926, on one of his business trips, Dr. Daniel met Mr. H. L. Wilson, Director of Agriculture for the United States. Mr. Wilson invited Dr. Daniel to visit his in Washington, D. C., residing in Dr. Daniel being employed in the Department of Agriculture under Mr. Chester Davis and Dr. Henry Wallace, who later was elected Vice President of the United States. About one year before the death of Dr. Daniel

suffered an attack of pneumonia and was undergoing an operation at Garfield Hospital when he died February 24, 1942.

While in the hospital Dr. Danhof received the following resolution:

"A RESOLUTION TO RALPH DANHOF
PASSED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
January 9, 1942

This is an informal method of informing you of the formal vote taken this day by the Bureau staff members, heartily congratulating you and the members of your committee on your report, as of January 1, of the

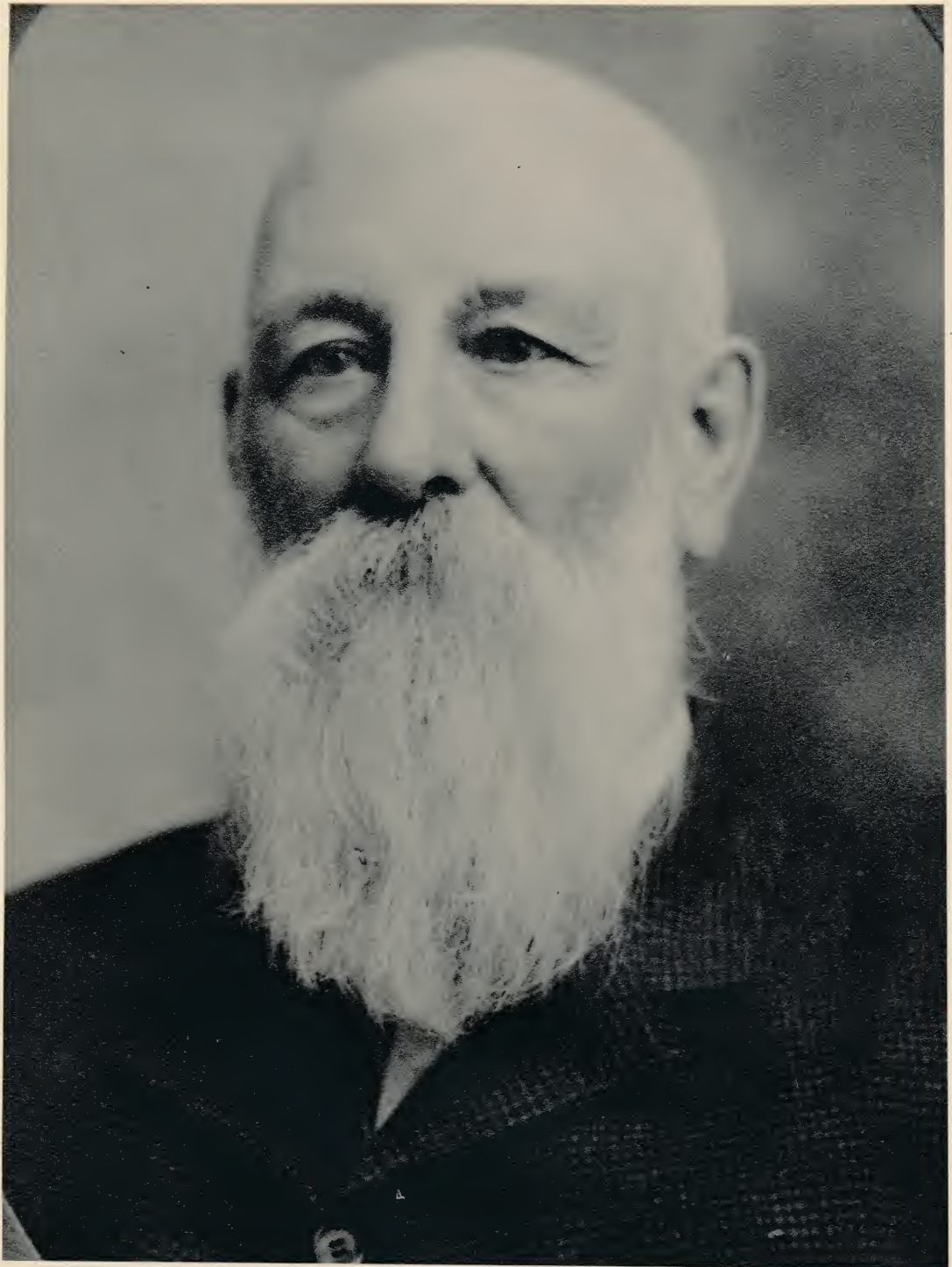
WARTIME WORK PROGRAM
OF THE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

and on the hard and patient work which made possible this excellent report. And it is here recorded that this Vote of Thanks was approved unanimously, the first time in the history of the Bureau that any matter has been so voted.

We all join in hoping for a successful culmination of your coming ordeal, for a health-restoring rest, and for a return to the Bureau for continued service." Signed by the members of the staff.

Dr. Danhof's funeral was held in the Protestant Christian Reformed Church in Kalamazoo, of which his father is the pastor and of which Dr. Danhof was a faithful member. The service was conducted by two cousins of Dr. Danhof, namely Dr. Ralph J. Danhof and the Reverend B. J. Danhof, and burial was in Riverside cemetery.



H U M P H R E Y D A N I E L S

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Humphrey Daniels was born in England, June 18, 1841, and was one of a family of ten children of Humphrey and Dorothea Ann Daniels, who with their two children came to the United States of America in January of 1843.

They settled in New York state, where Humphrey Jr. grew to young manhood. Humphrey Jr., received a common school education at Milford, New York, and later attended the New York State University and became qualified to teach school.

At the age of twenty he began his life profession as a public school teacher and continued to teach for fifty-nine years in succession. During that time he was absent three months because of the illness of his wife.

Mr. Daniels came to Michigan in 1866 and began teaching school near Galesburg. He made such a good record that he was hired the next year to be the head of the Galesburg school, which was housed in a building located on what was then called Railroad street, now known as Beckwith Drive.

In the late sixties Humphrey Daniels was married to Jennie Nichols of Kalamazoo. They made their

home on Gull Prairie, on a farm, where, during the summer, he engaged in raising hops. One child, a little daughter, Nellie Maud, was born to them. Two years after their marriage, Mrs. Daniels and infant daughter passed away.

Mr. Daniels availed himself of every opportunity to continue his education and always kept abreast of the times.

July 22, 1875, Mr. Daniels married Georganna C. Headley, of Albion. She was a graduate of the Women's Seminary at Richland, and they became acquainted while she was teaching in the grades in the school at Augusta and he was Superintendent, or, as that office was called at that time, Principal.

They made their home in Augusta and were the parents of five children: Humphrey Artemus, Marie Antionetta, Dorothea Ann, Ralph Edgar and Nellie Maud. Mrs. Daniels passed away November 3, 1906.

Mr. Daniels continued to teach until he had reached his 79th year, when he retired on a teacher's pension, feeling that he had justly earned it. He died April 11, 1924, at the age of eighty-three, and was laid to rest in the family lot in Oak Hill cemetery, Augusta.

The greatest heritage a man can have is a long life well lived. Mr. Daniels was of a sociable na-

ture, kind and generous. Young people who came in contact with him, and especially children, loved and respected him. They never forgot him. His last years were happy ones because of the friendships made in the school room. Former pupils of all ages made him visits and those reminiscences were the pleasure of his leisure years. He has been spoken of as a very strict but splendid teacher. Through the influence of his clean habits and Christian principles many were inspired to higher ambitions.

Mr. Daniels was an active member of the Congregational Church of Augusta and served as Deacon and Sunday School teacher for many years. He was a staunch Republican, but because of his profession, he did not enter into any political activities.

July 10, 1936.



C L Y D E M D A V I S

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Clyde M. Davis was born March 26, 1870, near Mancelona, Michigan, the son of Wakeman Davis, who lived in the vicinity of Mancelona, Michigan, most of his life. He was of Revolutionary stock and one of his ancestors was at the Battle of Concord. The Davis family is of English descent. Clyde M. Davis was the next to the youngest of eleven children.

Clyde M. Davis attended and graduated from the high school in Mancelona, after which he taught school for some time.

Before Mr. Davis was twenty-one years of age he came to Kalamazoo and worked in the Desenberg Wholesale Grocery as book-keeper for a number of years and then organized the American Sign Company about 1908, and was general manager until he was engaged as traveling representative for the Opalumen Sign Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, with territory in Detroit, Michigan, to which city he moved in 1923, and remained until his death.

Clyde M. Davis was a member of the Masonic order, an official member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and served as recording steward for a number

of years. He was also a member of the Y. M. C. A. board for a time.

Clyde M. Davis married Jessie L. Morlan April 22, 1891. They were the parents of the following children: Gordon W., born May 15, 1892; Reginald, who died at the age of two years; Cameron L., who was born May 11, 1901, and resides in Kalamazoo.

After his first wife died in 1918, Mr. Davis married Elma Curtin of Boulder, Colorado. They were the parents of two children, James C. and Marian Davis, both of Colorado.

Mr. Davis was fond of fishing and occasionally engaged in hunting.

Death came to Mr. Davis in Detroit, Michigan, February 4, 1927. The funeral was conducted in Kalamazoo by the Reverend Arba Martin.

This was written in 1936.



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Jessie Morlan Davis

J E S S I E M O R L A N D A V I S

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Jessie L. Morlan was one of five children of Joseph Lloyd Morlan, an attorney in Waterloo, Indiana, who died in 1878. The names of the other children were: Lowell A.; Lillian, who married H. E. Ralston and resides in Kalamazoo; Blanche, and Pearl, who married U. G. Grandbois of Kalamazoo. The mother's maiden name was Jennie E. Askey, who was born July 12, 1839, in Republic, Ohio, and died in Kalamazoo January 15, 1935.

Jessie L. Morlan attended school in Waterloo, Indiana and in Kalamazoo. She was married to Clyde M. Davis April 22, 1891 and was the mother of the following children: Gordon W., Reginald, and Cameron L. Davis.

Jessie Morlan Davis was a member of the D. A. R., the Nurses Supply Club and of the missionary societies of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, when she resided in Kalamazoo. She was an active member of that church.

Her death occurred April 24, 1918, and the funeral was conducted by the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was written in 1936.



Gen. G. Deal

J E S S E D E A L

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Jesse Deal was born May 28, 1865, the son of Samuel B. Deal and Roxana Williams Deal, of Geneva, New York. He had six brothers and three sisters, the family originally numbering ten children. One child died in infancy, leaving the nine others as follows: Leonard, Charles, Morgan, Foster, Samuel, John and the subject of this sketch, who was next to the youngest, Jesse, as the boys of the family, and Lavina and Carrie, the daughters. The first five boys have passed away. The mother of this interesting family died in 1894, and the father in 1903 at Galesburg.

At the age of eight Jesse came with the family to Michigan.

Jesse attended school at Alamo and at Williams Crossing and also for a time at the school known as Alamo Center. As a boy he worked on the farm and at nineteen came to the Kalamazoo State Hospital to work first as an attendant and later as a Supervisor. He worked here for sixteen and a half years. Then for three years he was connected with the Health Department of Kalamazoo.

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Mr. Deal was married in 1887 to Miss Charlotte Day, who died in 1903. February 16, 1907, he was married to Miss Frances Little, who died ^{January} February 15, 1925. January 24, 1937, he was married to Mrs. May Wright, after which they made their home in Hillsdale, Michigan, until his death.

Mr. Deal was a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was an ardent Mason, a member of Anchor lodge 87, the Eastern Star and the White Shrine in Kalamazoo.

In politics he was a Republican, enjoyed golf and base ball games as an onlooker, in his later years, and greatly enjoyed vacations driving to northern Michigan, California, Florida and other states. He visited most of the forty-eight states of the union.

He was a good mixer, was liked by men and was a good friend and brother to the needy.

Prior to his last marriage he resided at his home at 605 West South street in Kalamazoo, having moved there in 1907. He previously lived at 615 South Westnedge avenue.

Death came to Mr. Deal at seven o'clock in the evening at the City hospital in Hillsdale, Michigan, Tuesday, May 23, 1939. Burial was in Mountain Home cemetery, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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V I C T O R W A R R E N D E B O E R

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First Lieutenant Victor Warren DeBoer was reported missing in action over Celebes islands October 3, 1944. A letter dated March 22, 1946, and signed by Major General Edward F. Witsell, Adjutant General of the Army, stated that Victor was officially presumed dead as of March 15, 1946.

Lieutenant DeBoer was a crew member of a B-24 Liberator serving as navigator in the 13th A. A. F. He was with the outfit known as the "Long Rangers" or "Suicide Squadron."

He had taken part in a bombing mission from Noemfoor island to Balikpapan, Borneo, and was returning to his base when his plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire and crashed in the Makassar Straits. Three parachutes were seen to open before the plane crashed but all efforts to find Victor were of no avail.

On October 4, 1944, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was awarded the air medal for meritorious service for sustained operational flight missions from June 11, 1944 to July 10, 1944. This

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medal was presented to his mother in May 1945. Besides the air medal his outfit was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

Victor entered the army March 16, 1941, and received his commission and silver wings January 15, 1944, when he was graduated from the Hondo Navigation School, Hondo, Texas. He left for the Pacific War Theater in May, 1944.

Birth and Education

He was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, October 25, 1918, son of Samuel B. DeBoer, who was born September 27, 1887, of Holland ancestry, and his wife, Hazel Howe DeBoer, who was American born September 20, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. DeBoer were married in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where they made their home and reside now in 1946 at 817 Davis street. They also became the parents of:

Sidney Vernon, born May 31, 1916, married Mildred Ruth Anunson, from a town named "Michigan" in North Dakota and resides in Kalamazoo, Michigan; he was inducted into Quartermaster service April 4, 1941, later was discharged and re-enlisted in the regular Army Air Corps for three years and was overseas for two years; he was a First Lieutenant;

Worthington J., born June 21, 1922, was inducted into the army ground forces September 16, 1942, was overseas eighteen months, was wounded twice in Africa, three times in Sicily and

three times in Italy and was a Private First Class;

H. Russell. Second Lieutenant, born [redacted], was an air pilot and an instructor in New Mexico; and

Beverly Ann, who was born February 9, 1927.

Victor began his education at the Vine Street School in Kalamazoo and was graduated from Central High School in 1937.

In the fall of 1937 he entered Western Michigan College of Education and remained for two years taking a pre-engineering course. He was a good mathematician and draftsman. He then found employment at The State Hospital.

While he was in school he tried to enlist in both the Army and the Navy Air Force, but was rejected. Later he was called into the service of the Army Air Corps and was inducted at Fort Custer. He was then transferred to Aberdeen, Maryland, then to Selfridge Field, Michigan, and to Bolling Field, Washington, District of Columbia. He was later sent to Maxwell Field, Alabama, and was trained in Primary Flying at Douglas Field, Georgia. Greenville, Mississippi, was his next field for training and from there he went to Nashville, Tennessee. He was in Navigation School in Ellington, Texas, after which he went to Navigation School, Hondo, Texas, where he was graduated and received his commission

as Second Lieutenant.

Personal Characteristics

Victor was five feet nine inches tall, well built, and had black curly hair and dark brown eyes.

He was on the tennis team while in Central High School and a member of the freshman tennis team in Western Michigan College of Education.

He was a member of The Boy Scouts of America and belonged to troop two, of which Ronald Edmonds was Scout Master. While in college he was a member of the Omega Delta Phi fraternity.

He also participated in all major sports, including baseball and water sports, and he sang in St. Luke's Choir.

Victor was a young man of fine personality, made friends easily. He was capable, studious, mechanically minded and handy with tools.

He was jolly, full of fun and lively. Having been trained in a fine home, he possessed the cardinal attributes of a well developed young man. Among the honored sons of Kalamazoo the name of Victor Warren DeBoer stands high.

Captain Warren E. Scarr wrote:

"He was an excellent soldier and was well known and respected by all members of this squadron."



A N T H O N Y D e B R U Y N

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Anthony DeBruyn, son of Peter and Katherine Vanden Wower DeBruyn, was born at Portage Center, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, June 13, 1924. The father was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, of Holland parentage, and the mother was born in the Netherlands.

Anthony had one brother, Cornelius, born May 3, 1933, and two sisters, Anne, born [REDACTED], and Marian, born January 21, 1930, both residing with their father at the time of this writing in 1942. Anthony also had a foster brother, Richard Riekse. Katherine Vanden Wower DeBruyn passed away June 7, 1933.

Anthony DeBruyn attended the Portage Center school through his sophomore year and then began to work with his father. The DeBruyn family was one of the first celery growers in Kalamazoo county.

For a number of seasons the Kroger Stores purchased the crop of celery from Peter DeBruyn and delivery had to be made in Chicago by truck and Anthony was delighted to be the driver, his hobby being trucks and tractors. Another member of the family was fond of handling horses and there were

many friendly arguments in the family circle of the relative merits of trucks versus horses.

Anthony's nickname was "Bogie", by which he was affectionately known among his neighbors and friends.

He had early been taught to work and he found satisfaction in doing his work well. Possessing a good mind and skilfull hands he was able to reproduce almost anything he saw.

With his father's second marriage there came into the family a foster brother and later a small girl was adopted. "Bogie" was fond of children and took an especial interest in the little baby Loraine Kay.

He greatly enjoyed fishing and hunting and on one of his hunting trips in Northern Michigan near Sault Ste Marie he shot an albino deer, which the Kalamazoo Gazette featured with a photograph of "Bogie", a pal and the white deer.

In September 1942 Anthony was hired by John Schuuring, Jr., to drive his celery truck and on the 19th of November, while driving to Dayton, Ohio, in a heavy fog with visibility almost zero, "Bogie" crashed into a cement abutment and was instantly killed.

many extremely important to the future of the
country and the people of the country.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.

It has a rich history and a rich culture.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.

to greatly improve the living and working conditions
of the people and to develop the country's
economy. The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.
The country is rich in resources, and it is
important to develop these resources.

Anthony DeBruyn was greatly beloved in his community. He was considerate of the needs of others, always willing to help when called upon night or day. He was light hearted and his happy, sunny disposition won him many friends. He was a man's man, liking simple sports and the out-of-doors. He was a good young man, straight forward, clean minded, thoughtful of his parents, brothers and sisters. The love with which his neighbors and friends surrounded him, the esteem in which they held his parents, was evidenced by the many dozens of floral pieces and the other remembrances which came at the time of his death.

Funeral services were conducted by the Reverend Richard Van Farowe, pastor of the Reformed Church in Portage Center and burial was in the Portage Center cemetery.

Anthony DeBruyn's short life here was over, but

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

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L L O Y D D E C K E R

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Lloyd Alvin Decker was born near Bloomingdale, Michigan, April 18, 1896, the son of Edward L. and Grace Caniff Decker of Scotch-English and Welsh ancestry. The other children of this family were: Anna, who married Allen Auscombe; Lena, who married Gerald Wolfe and is deceased. The father of this family died while still a comparatively young man, while residing at Bloomingdale.

Lloyd Alvin Decker's first regular employment was with a manufacturing concern in Battle Creek, Michigan, where he remained for some time. Later he obtained a position with the Reed Foundry and Machine Company in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and became a tractor expert. He was with this company for about ten years.

While in Kalamazoo he met Miss Helen Cleland, a native of this city and the daughter of Samuel J. Cleland and Olive Molloy Cleland, both of Irish ancestry. Lloyd Decker and Helen Cleland were married September 17, 1921, and began housekeeping in Kalamazoo. Three years after their marriage

they purchased a home at 619 Clinton avenue, where two daughters joined the family, Marcia Ann, born October 8, 1925, and Marilyn Lou, born [REDACTED].

After Mr. Decker left the employ of the Reed Foundry and Machine Company he was a salesman for builders' hardware. Later he went to work for Kalamazoo township and in 1939 became superintendent of the Milwood Water Works Plant. He personally inspected the laying of the system of pipes, thus becoming familiar with every detail of his work.

When Mrs. Decker's father became ill, the Deckers moved to 1802 Cork street, Cleland family home, to help Mrs. Cleland, and after Mr. Cleland's death, Mr. and Mrs. Decker and their daughters continued to reside with Mrs. Cleland. The date of Mr. Decker's passing away was August 19, 1942, when the end came very suddenly.

Lloyd Decker, known far and wide by his friends as "Deck", in personal appearance was five feet seven inches in height, with broad shoulders, brown hair and blue eyes.

As a boy Mr. Decker had sung in a chorus and as a man music continued to be one of his pleasures. He was socially inclined, kindly in disposition and

possessed a large circle of friends. During vacations he enjoyed the sports of hunting and fishing. Each fall in company with a brother-in-law and party he went to the Nett River Camp in Iron county, Michigan, for deer hunting.

Mr. Decker liked to read and was also skilful with his hands. In fact, at the time he was stricken, he was constructing a garage at the Cleland home. Those who knew him best, knew him for his varied interests, for his ever ready smile and his warm, friendly nature. Most of all, the warm influence emanating from this young man was felt in his home where he was devoted to his beautiful wife and daughters. He was an indulgent father and did all he could to make his family happy. He is remembered for his high principles and warm sympathies.

His short voyage is over. Lloyd's work is done. Services were conducted by the Reverend Max V. Hill, pastor of The Church of God, whose predecessor, the Reverend William Hartman, had solemnized the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Decker. Burial was in Riverside cemetery.

The foregoing was written in 1943.



A. T. DeGroot

A L F R E D T H O M A S D E G R O O T

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Alfred Thomas DeGroot was born on a farm at Hunter's Mills, now Vienna, rural route, Virginia, near to Washington, District of Columbia, a son of Harry Thomas and Margaret Dunlap DeGroot, of Holland Dutch descent. His paternal grandfather was a printer in Constantine, Michigan, for some time until after the Civil War and then moved to Washington, District of Columbia, and went into government printing.

When Alfred Thomas was two years of age the family moved to Riverdale, Maryland, and when he was fourteen they moved into Washington, District of Columbia, where he was graduated in 1922 from Emerson Institute, a private preparatory school, doing his work at night and working during the day for the Southern Railway Company. He also was graduated from the Columbia School of Drafting.

In 1922, he entered Lynchburg College in Lynchburg, Virginia, where he spent three years and then began work in Butler University and was secretary to Dr. Frederick Kershner, dean of the College of

ALFRED THOMAS BARNETT
1907

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Alfred Thomas Barnett was born on a farm at
Horton's Mill, New Vienna, rural route, Virginia,
near to Washington, District of Columbia, a son of
Harry Thomas and Margaret Emma Barnett, nee Mallon,
Dutch descent. His maternal grandfather was a
winner in Congress, Michigan. For some time until
after the Civil War and then moved to Washington,
District of Columbia, and went into government work.

When Alfred Thomas was two years of age the
family moved to Riverdale, Maryland, and when he was
fourteen they moved into Washington, District of
Columbia, where he was educated in 1922 from Yarnall
Institute, a private preparatory school, during his
work at night and working during the day for the
Southern Railway Company. He also was associated with
the Columbia School of Drafting.

In 1922, he entered Lynchburg College in Lynch-
burg, Virginia, where he spent three years and then
passed work in Butler University and was accepted in
Dr. Frederick Barnhart, Dean of the College of

Religion. From Butler University he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1926, Master of Arts in 1927, and Bachelor of Divinity in 1929.

June 19, 1928, he was married to Beulah Richey of Lebanon, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Patricia Rose, who was born [REDACTED].

From 1929 to 1933, Mr. DeGroot was instructor in the College of Religion in Butler University and almost every Sunday during that time he preached in different churches in Indiana.

At the close of school work in 1933, he took a pastorate at Spencer, Indiana, and was there until December 10, 1936, when he came to the Park Street Church of Christ in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

In 1931, he began working summers on his preparation for a Doctor's degree, which he received from Chicago University in December, 1939.

When a child he united with the Presbyterian Church in Riverdale, Maryland. When a young man, through the influence of the Christian Endeavor and ministerial friends, he became a member of the Ninth Street Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Washington, District of Columbia. He was an Eagle Scout and for two summers he was Director of Woodrow Wilson Reservation, a Boy Scout camp.

Religion. Free Baptist University as received the
degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, Master of Arts
in 1887, and Bachelor of Divinity in 1889.
June 12, 1888, he was married to Sarah Eliza
of Lebanon, Indiana, and they have one daughter,
Patricia Rose, who was born July 25, 1890.
From 1889 to 1893, Mr. Gentry was instructor
in the College of Religion in Southern University and
almost every Sunday during that time he preached in
different churches in Indiana.
At the close of school work in 1893, he took a
pastorate at Spencer, Indiana, and was there until
December 10, 1896, when he came to the First Baptist
Church of Christ in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
In 1897, he began working summers on his farm
region for a doctor's degree, which he received from
Chicago University in November, 1899.
When a child he united with the Presbyterian
Church in Riverdale, Maryland. When a young man,
through the influence of the Christian Endeavor and
ministerial friends, he became a member of the First
Baptist Church in Chicago (Chicago Baptist Church).
He was an active member of the Chicago Baptist Church.
and has been a member of the Chicago Baptist Church
since 1897.

In politics, Dr. DeGroot is an independent and is very much interested and active in peace movements. For recreation he enjoys golf, tennis and ping pong.

Mr. and Mrs. DeGroot spent three months in Grenoble University, Grenoble, France, in 1928, and that year they were the official delegates from the Church of Christ to the First World Youth Peace Congress held in Eerde, Holland.

Dr. DeGroot has written four books, namely:

"The Literature of the Disciples of Christ" (1933);

"Grounds of Division of the Disciples of Christ";

"History of the Churches of Christ in Owen County, Indiana" (1935); and

"The Memphis Youth Convention (of the Disciples of Christ)" (1926).

He also writes articles for the denominational magazines, the Christian Century Pulpit and the daily press.

In March, 1941, Dr. DeGroot was called to take over the work at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, formerly done by Dr. Jesse Caldwell, who for twenty years prior to his sudden death had been dean of the College of the Bible and head of the Department of Church History.

While pastor of the Park Street Church of Christ

in Kalamazoo, Dr. DeGroot gave his church scholarly messages and an inspiring leadership which resulted in a smoothly functioning and growing congregation and his influence was widely felt and greatly appreciated in interchurch activities and city movements. Both Dr. and Mrs. DeGroot were regarded highly by their many friends in Kalamazoo and their best wishes go with them to their work in Drake University.

Written in 1941

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in Wisconsin, Mr. DeWitt gave his church members
 messages and an inspiring leadership which resulted
 in a socially responsible and growing congregation
 and his influence was widely felt and greatly ap-
 preciated in interchurch activities and civic move-
 ments. Under Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt were recorded
 many of their many friends in Wisconsin and their
 great interest in their work in Wisconsin.

Written in 1944



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M A R Y C O L L I N S D E L A N E Y

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Mary Collins Delaney was born September 13, 1868, in Maidstone Cross, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Bridget McMahon and Dennis Collins of Irish descent.

Dennis Collins was born in Ireland March 17, 1844, and came to Maidstone Cross, Ontario, Canada, while yet a young boy. About 1875 he went west to the Santa Fe Valley in Texas and travelled in Kansas, and neighboring states. He was a rancher and was in the vicinity at the time of Custer's last stand. He wrote a book entitled, "Dull Knife Raid", from information provided by General George Creel. Dennis Collins was the first white settler in the Santa Fe Valley. He was there in 1875. There were no others until 1889. He also wrote a number of poems. His death occurred in 1916. His first wife was Bridget Collins, born in 1844 in Belle River, Ontario and died about 1874 in Vergennes, to which place she had moved in 1869. The parents of Bridget Collins were Mary Mullins and John McMahon. They were married in 1867. Their children were Mary L., Delia, Thomas and Margaret. After their mother's death they returned

to Belle River, home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John McMahon. Dennis Collins married a second time. The name of the second wife was Cyrilla Kent. The date was about 1875. They were the parents of the following children: Emmet, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Nora, who married Lewis S. Sparks and resides in Memphis, Tennessee; Patrick B., who married Edna Stanfield and resides in Memphis, Tennessee; Owen; Daniel O., who married Anna Fitzgerald and resides in Detroit, Michigan; Katherine, who married John Hancock; and five others deceased.

Mary Collins was reared in a rural community and attended the rural school. At the age of six she spent a short time at Vergennes, Kent County, Michigan, and then returned to Canada.

Mary Collins was twice married. The first time was in 1888, to Dominic Byrne, who died in 1891. They were the parents of the following children: Gordon, who was born November 13, 1889, and died February 8, 1935; Patrick Alphonsus, who was born November 26, 1890.

May, 1892 at Woodslle, Ontario, for her second husband, Mary Collins Byrne married William Delaney, who was born March 17, 1848, and died May 27, 1900. The parents of William Delaney were John and Mary

Conaty and John Delaney. William Delaney had been previously married to Rose Meyers in 1888. There were no children. William Delaney was brought up in Vergennes Township, Kent County, Michigan, and was a farmer. He at one time held the office of school commissioner and also served as road commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. Delaney were the parents of the following children: William; Rose Elizabeth, who married William E. Carrico August 30, 1919, and resides in Kalamazoo, and is mother of Joseph, born June 19, 1920, and died at birth, William Elbert Jr., born October 19, 1921, James Phillip, born April 21, 1923, and died October 20, 1927, Colleen Rose, born August 3, 1925; Mary Agnes, teacher of health education in Northern High School, Detroit, Michigan; William John, who married in 1932 Mrs. Blanche Wood VanWormer, mother of Doris, Ardis and Merwin VanWormer, and is the father of Rosemary Carol, born [REDACTED], and Colleen Marie, born [REDACTED]; James Joseph, radio operator for the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey and resides in New York City; and Walter Emmet, who resides in Kalamazoo.

Mrs. William Delaney was a member of St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church in Kalamazoo, and belonged to the Altar Society. Mr. Delaney was a member of the order of St. Francis in Parnell, Michigan.

For five years Mary Collins Delaney was matron at Bronson Hospital. She served as a practical nurse at Borgess Hospital during the World War, and was matron at McLaughlin Hall, Harper's Hospital, Detroit.

Mrs. Delaney was of a very charitable disposition. She would take in and care for needy children when she had little for herself.

Death came to Mary Collins Delaney September 6, 1935, in Kalamazoo. The Reverend Father William L. Atwater celebrated requiem mass, assisted by the Reverend Father Joseph Whalen. The Reverend Father John R. Hackett preached the sermon. Burial was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Written in September, 1936.



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E D W A R D D E S E N B E R G

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Edward Desenberg was born across from the State Hospital on Oakland drive in Kalamazoo, Michigan, January 1, 1880, son of Benjamin and Marian Turnbull Desenberg, of Scotch and German Jewish descent. His parents were living in Lawton, Michigan, at the time of his birth and Edward went to school in Lawton, where later he was employed for many years in the clothing store of L. Stern and Company.

In 1913, Mr. Desenberg formed a partnership with Charles Stoker and operated a grocery store in Lawton where the Atlantic & Pacific store is now located in 1941.

March 1, 1915, he was married to Goldie Wehrle, who was born October 26, 1886, in Three Oaks, Michigan, daughter of Louis and Mary Smea Wehrle. Goldie Wehrle attended school in Three Oaks until she was thirteen years of age when the family moved to Marshall, Michigan, and she went to the high school there.

Her grandfather Henry Wehrle came from

Germany about 1850, because he loved peace. He was the oldest son and was expected to carry on his father's business and for that reason was exempt from military service and did not have to take military training. Nevertheless he disliked the war spirit of his native land and sought a land of peace.

Mrs. Desenberg has a brother Leo Wehrle and a sister Loudell, who married Frank Graff, all residing in Marshall, Michigan. Before she was married Mrs. Desenberg had learned the milliner trade and had operated milliner stores in Marshall, Fenton and Lawton, Michigan. It was in the last named place that she met Mr. Desenberg.

Edward Desenberg's father died November 2, 1915, and had owned stock in the Home Furnishing Company of Kalamazoo and in 1917 Edward and his wife moved to Kalamazoo and he became actively interested in that company.

Mr. Desenberg was an independent Republican, belonged to the Knights of Pythias in Lawton and attended the First Congregational and Methodist churches in Kalamazoo. He was especially interested in Pretty Lake Camp and in Bronson Hospital and helped to support them.

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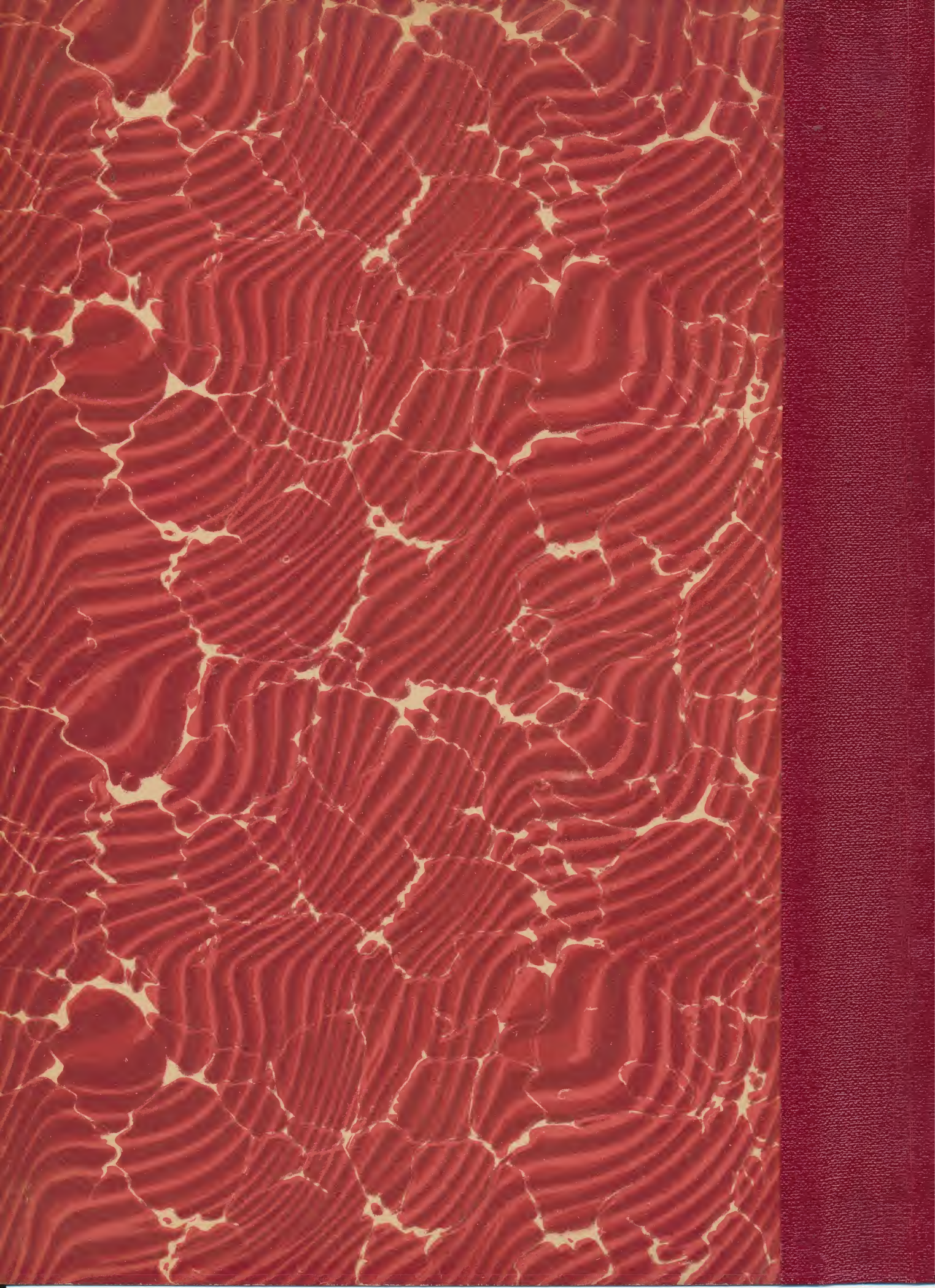
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In personal appearance, Mr. Desenberg was about six feet, two inches tall, weighed about one hundred sixty-five pounds, had brown hair and gray-blue eyes. In conversation he indulged in a droll, dry wit, which made him very interesting. He was of a retiring nature, yet genial, friendly, making many friends and keeping them. He played golf when able and was fond of fishing and hunting.

For the last six years he had been ill much of the time and death caught up with him March 31, 1941. The funeral was conducted by the Reverend W. A. Keith, D. D., and burial was in Oak Ridge cemetery, Marshall, Michigan.



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